The background of the slide is a light blue-grey color with a faint, repeating pattern of white circuit board traces and components, creating a technical or electronic theme.

Lab.1

Diode characteristic curve

Prepared by
Hager Fouda

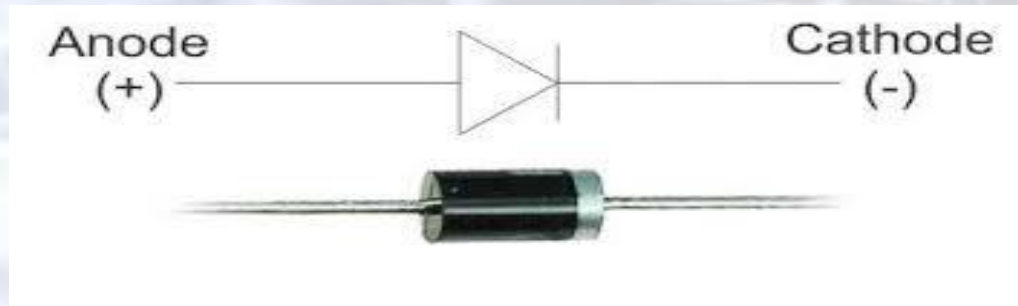
Experiment objectives

- ✓ Determining the $V_{D(on)}$ point of practical diode.
- ✓ Draw the I-V C/CS curve.

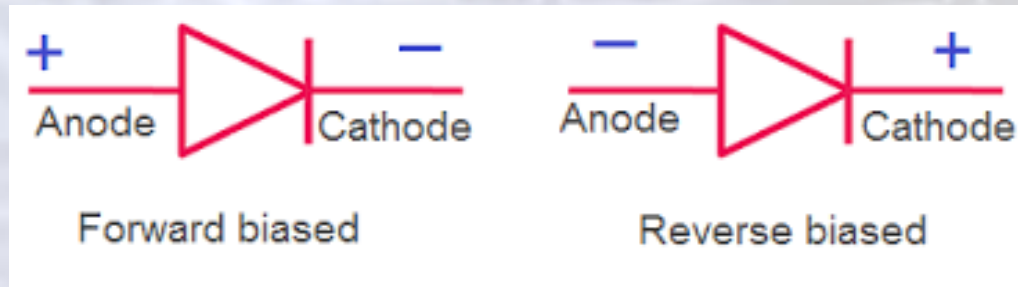
Experiment requirements

- Function generator (± 15 DC power supply).
- AVO meter.
- 1N4007 diode.
- 1 k Ω resistor.
- 470 k Ω resistor.

Diode in lab.



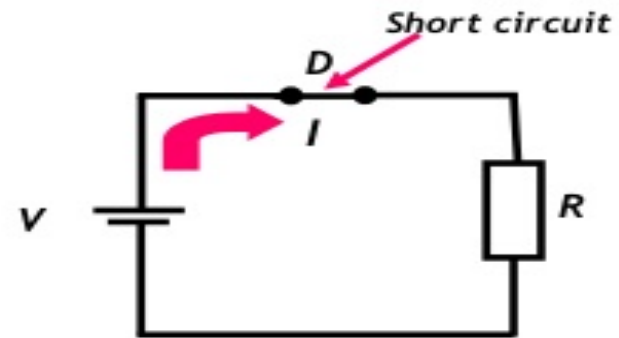
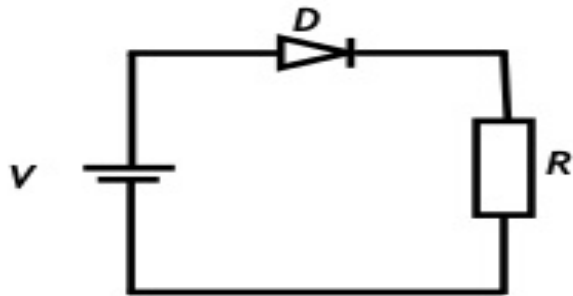
Diode connections



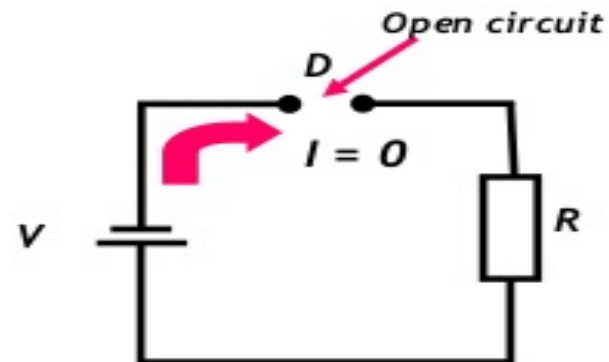
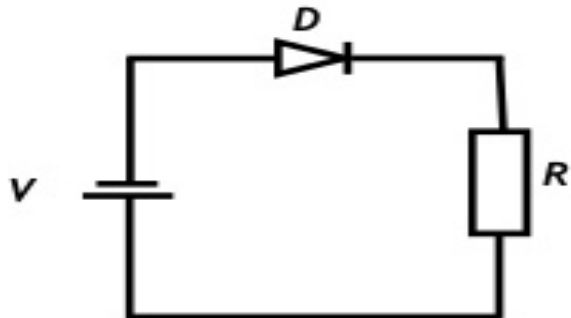
Diode models

Diode Biasing

Forward Biased

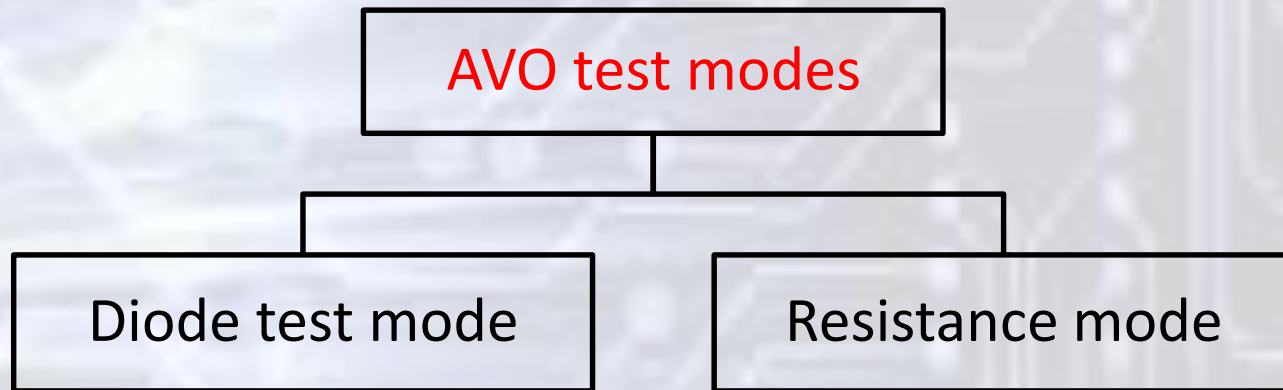


Reverse Biased



How to test diodes

Digital multimeters can test diodes using one of two methods:



Good diode

Forward bias

- Silicon diode = 0.5 V to 0.8 V
- Germanium diode = 0.2 V to 0.3 V

Reverse bias = OL

Good diode

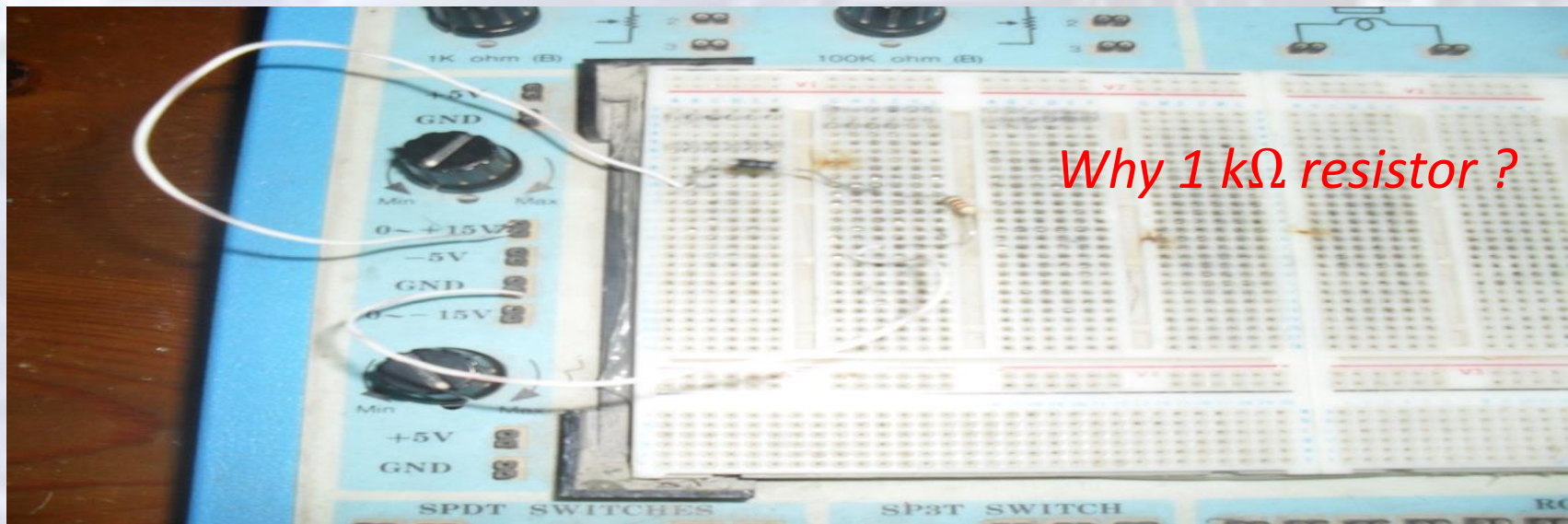
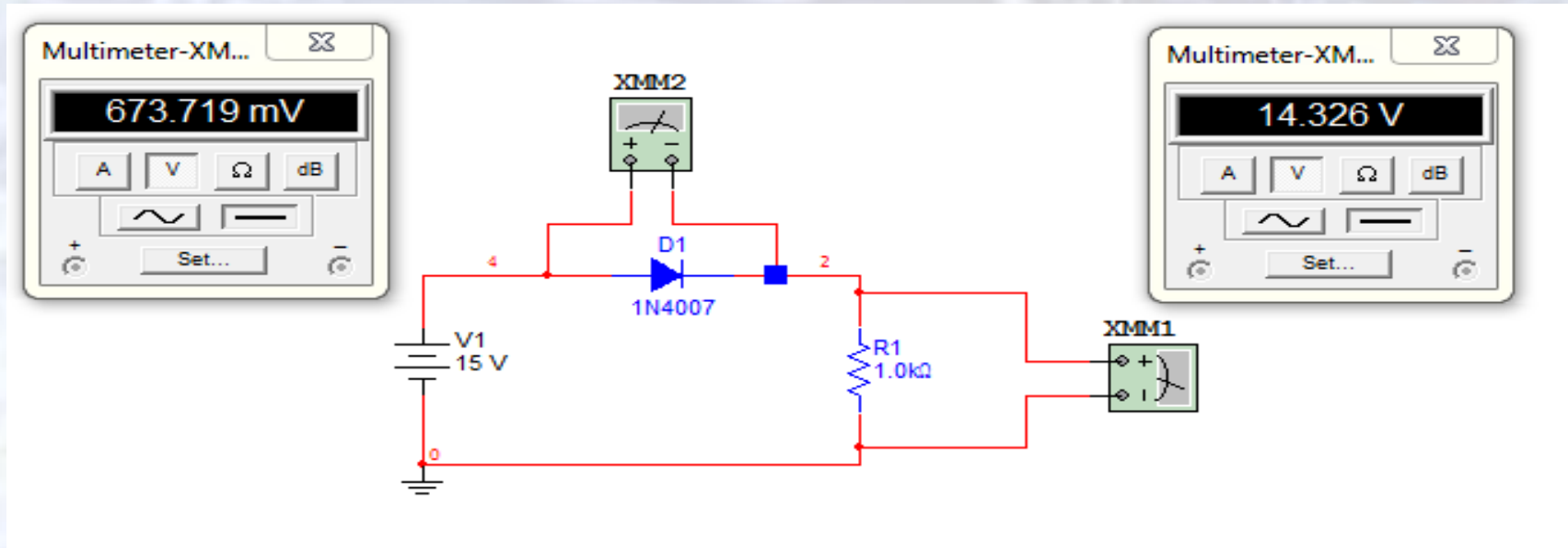
Forward bias = 1000 Ω to 10 M Ω

Reversed bias = OL

Test in lab



Diode forward bias



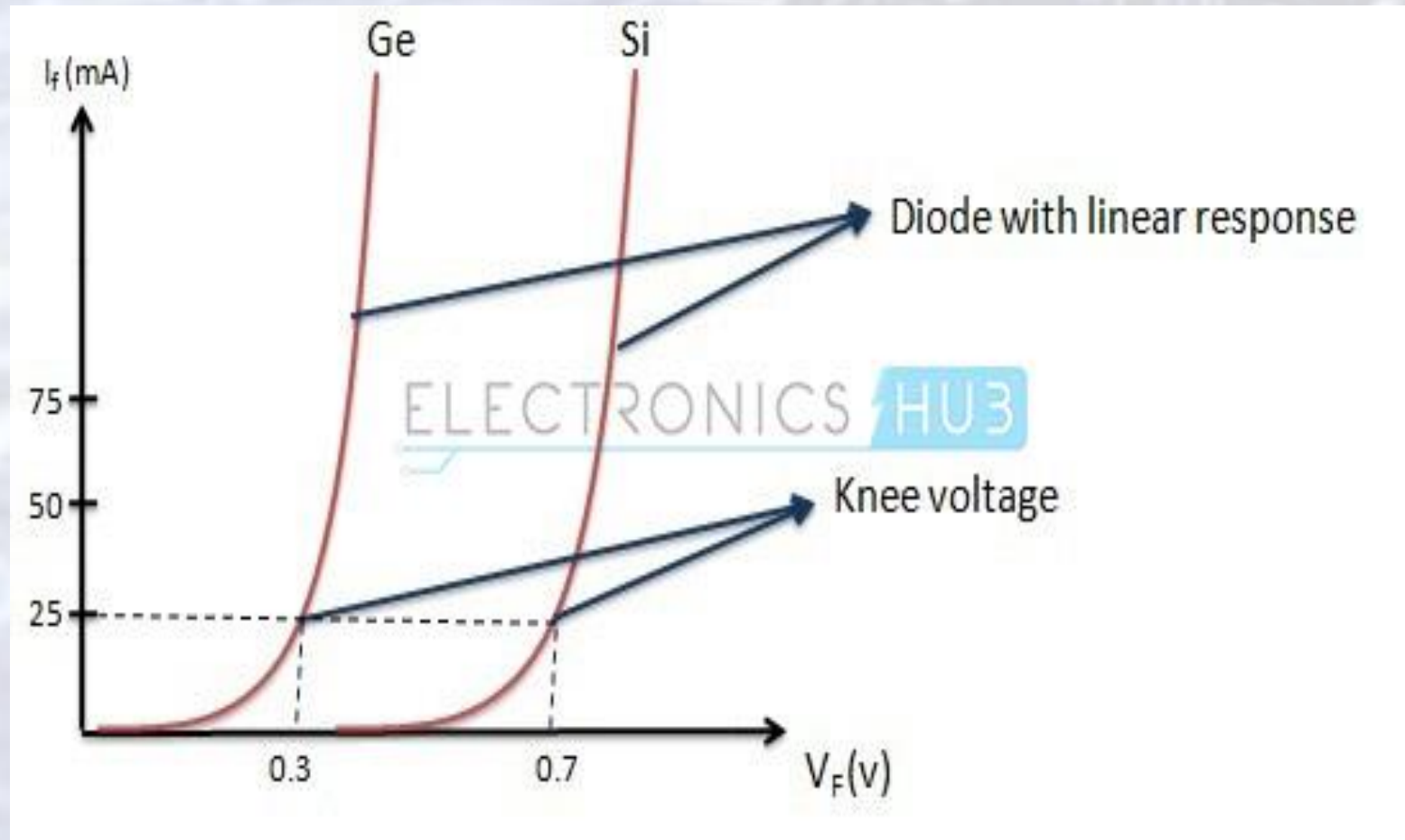
Measurements in lab

E (volt)	V_{R1} (volt)	$I_D = I_{R1}$ (mA)	V_D (volt)
0.6	0.12	0.12	0.45
1.6	1.01	1.01	0.56
2.5	2.17	2.17	0.58
6.6	5.9	5.9	0.65
10.07	9.3	9.3	0.67
12.2	11.4	11.4	0.68
14.5	13.7	13.7	0.69
15.8	15.1	15.1	0.7

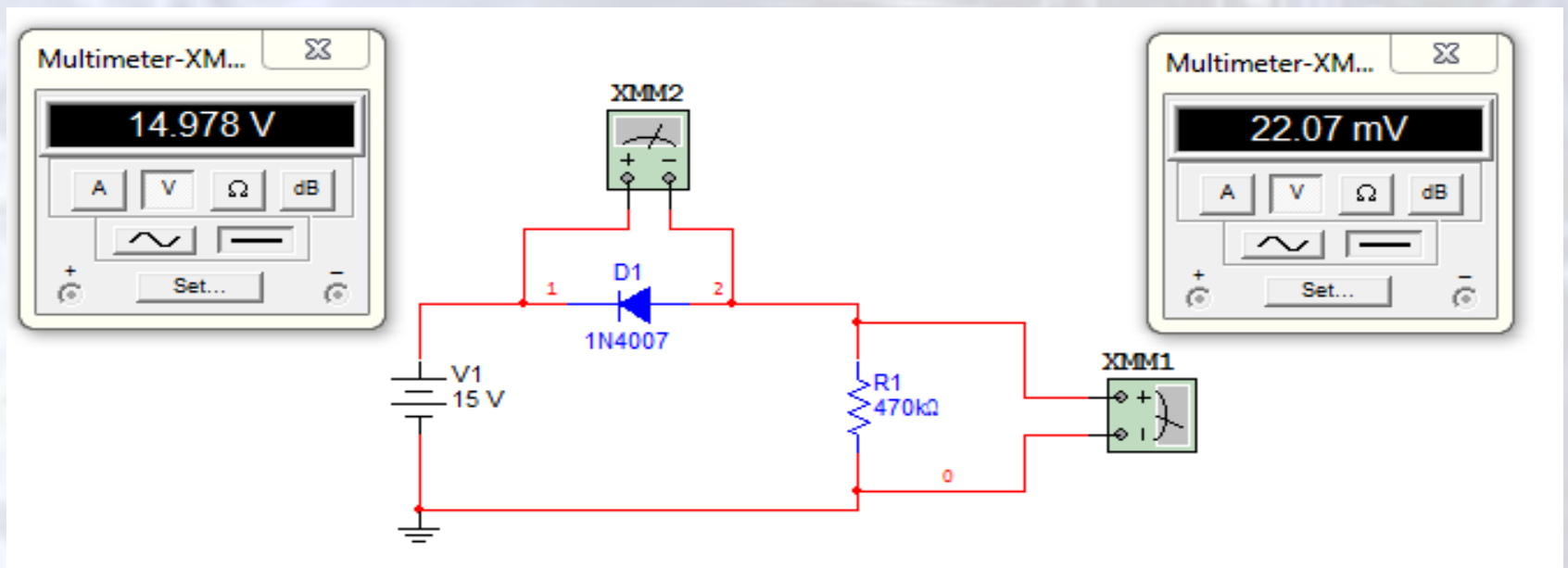
Knee voltage



I-V C/CS curve of forward region



Diode reverse bias



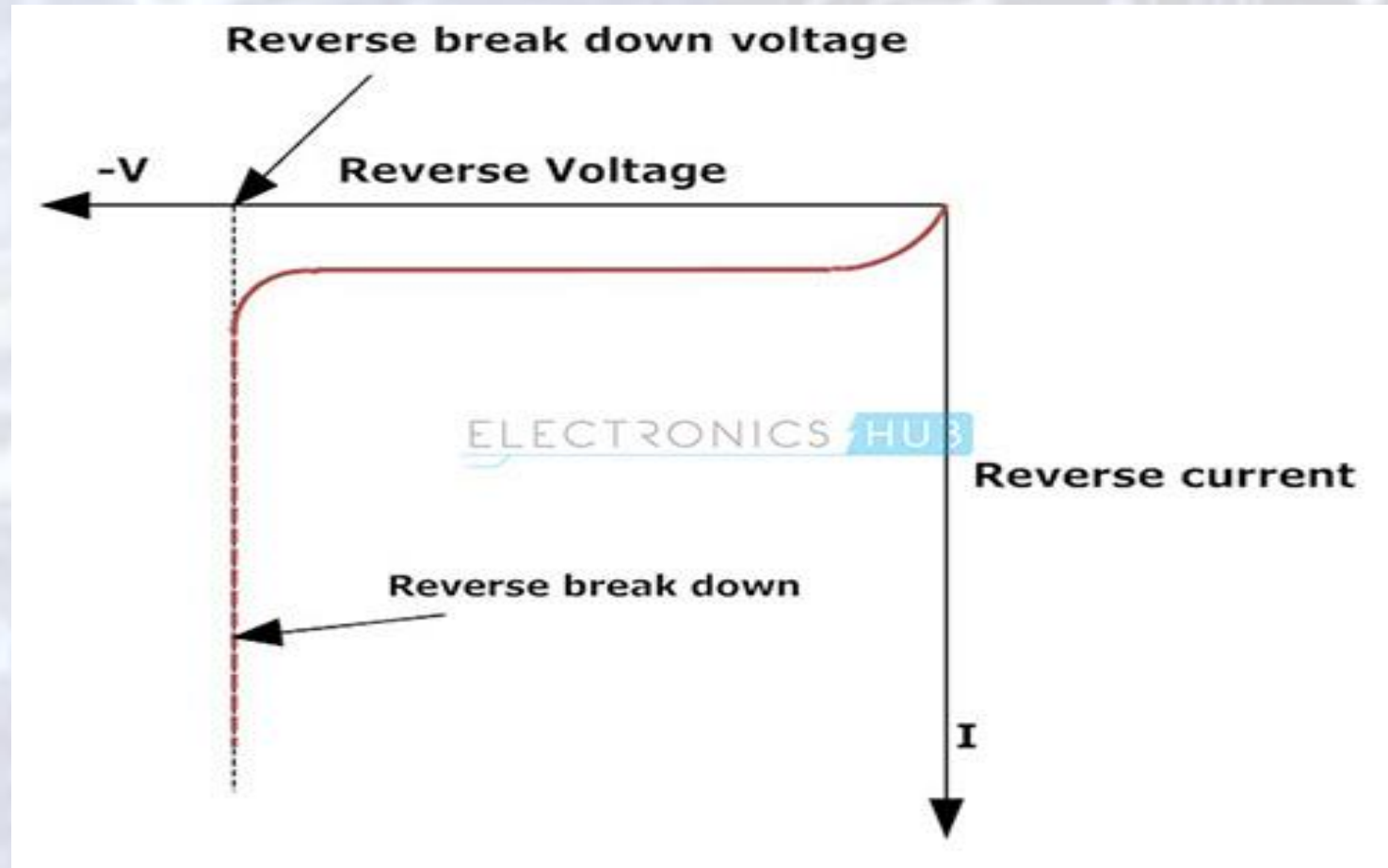
Measurements in lab

E (volt)	V_{R1} (mv)	$I_D = I_{R1}$ (nA)	V_D (volt)
-0.5	-2.6	-5.53	-0.4
-4.8	-4.1	-8.72	-4.6
-10.2	-6.4	-13.61	-9.7
-15.7	-8.6	-18.29	-15

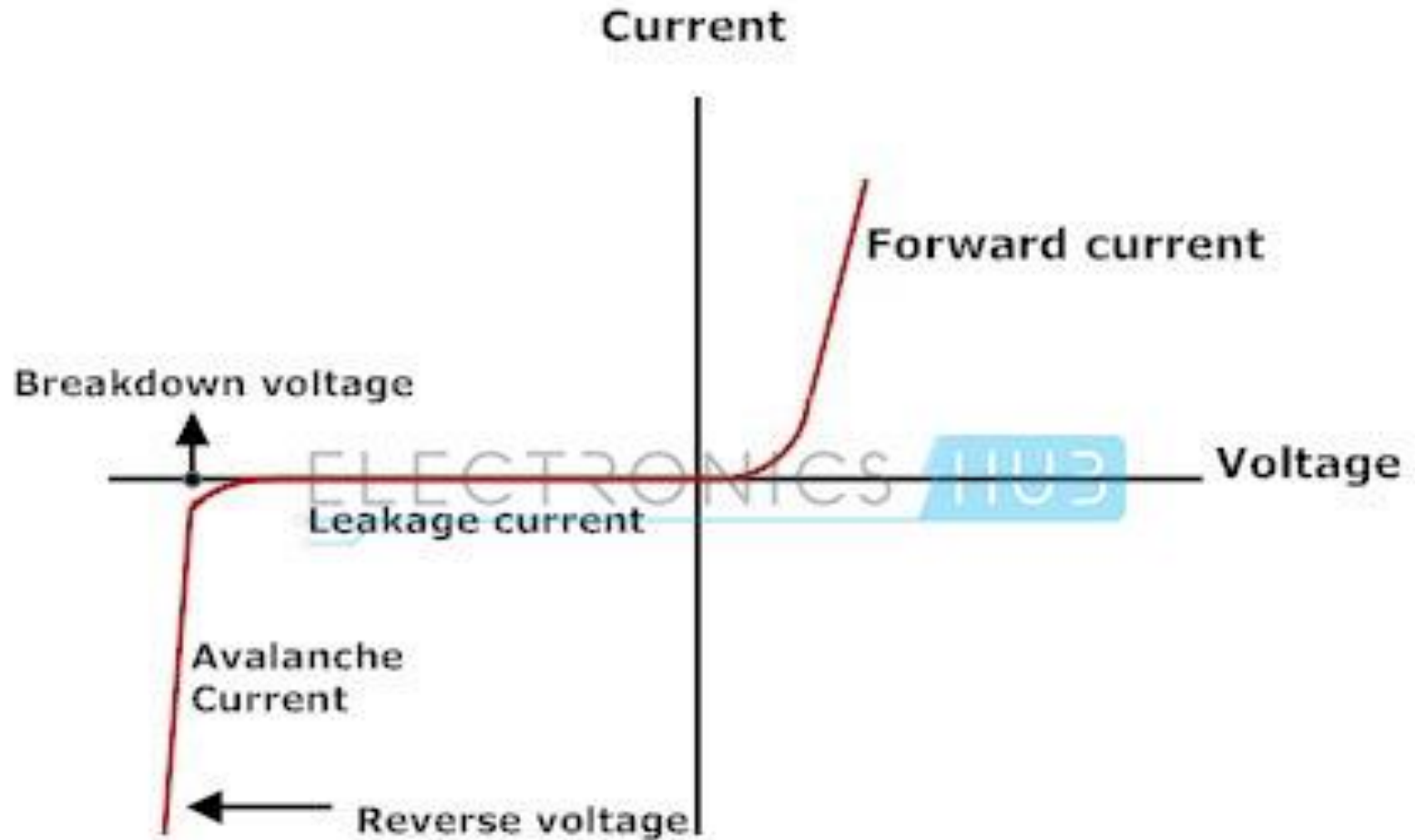


Saturation current (I_s)

I-V C/CS curve of reverse region



Diode I-V C/CS curve



Thank you
Any questions?